

homozygous and heterozygous dominants occur in the expected proportions in certain human families. The data provided in Birch's (1937) monograph on haemophilia are subjected to statistical study. The conclusion is that the ratio expected on genetical grounds is fulfilled: that

is to say, within the limits of accuracy imposed by errors of diagnosis and sampling, the daughters of haemophilic men bear equal numbers of normal and haemophilic sons, whilst half the sisters of haemophilic men are heterozygous for haemophilia.
C. D.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor, Eugenics Review.

SIR,—In your July issue Viscount Dawson is quoted as saying:

"The remedy is not a return to the high birth-rate of Victorian times, with its accompanying high infant death-rate, but the ideal of a family of four, wisely spaced, and wherever possible no family of less than three."

What Lord Dawson demands is exactly the high birth-rate of Victorian times. In the last decade of Victoria's reign there were in England and Wales 2,394,105 marriages and 9,155,153

births. That gives an average of 3·8 births per marriage.

During the said period the average birth-rate was 29·9 per thousand. Such a birth-rate if combined with our present death-rate of 11·6 would cause the population to multiply itself six times in a century. To provide for such rapid multiplication in our small island would be utterly impossible, and Lord Dawson's ideal family of four, however wisely spaced, would involve a huge increase in the death-rate.

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